

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF TABANIDAE FROM
THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA

(Diptera)

CORNELIUS B. PHILIP¹

The following records are based on materials collected by the California Academy of Sciences (CAS) expeditions but received too late to be included in the two previous reports (Philip, 1958, 1960). Two undescribed species, plus a third in American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) from Colombia, are described below.

Esenbeckia bella Philip, new species

(Fig. 1)

A striking, robust, reddish-brown species with midfrontal callus, orange antennae, palpi and tibiae, and prominent, longitudinal design on wings.

Female.—21 mm., wings 20 mm. *Head*: Eyes bare. Frons subparallel-sided, gently expanded below as figured, brown pollinose with narrow buff margins and a median, reddish, shield-shaped callus with tridentate upper margin. Subcallus small, concolorous with frons. Face moderately protuberant under antennae, brown, sparsely pollinose; cheeks yellow with orange beard; a narrow post-ocular rim with row of low yellow hairs. Antennae and palpi as figured, orange-haired; basal annulus broad, the apical one long, attenuated; apical palpal segment long, spatulate, reaching to base of labella, with broad lateral bare area; proboscis brown sclerotized but not thickened. *Thorax*: dull reddish-tan dorsally, unlined, with concolorous hairs, except for paler tufts below and behind the wing bases, and on squamae. Femora a little darker reddish than tibiae, mostly red-haired. Wings brown on fore margin including both basal cells and outwardly anterior to vein R_{4+5} , a prong along R_5 to margin, the apex paler; remainder of wing behind, subhyaline including all cells except extreme bases of R_5 , discal, and cubital. Halteres yellow, subepaulets smoky black. *Abdomen*: enameled, mahogany red above, and black below, except sternite 1 reddish pollinose; vestiture worn middorsally, mostly brown to blackish, pale hairs across incisures of tergite 1 and sternites 2 and 3, and on outer corners of tergites 2 to 4, and sternite 4.

Holotype female, COLOMBIA, DON DIEGO (100 ft.), MAGDELENA, May, (no year), H. H. Smith (In AMNH).

This beautiful species in its broad, sharply limited costal band, and peculiar median callus is unlike any of the other pictured-winged species known to me.

¹U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana.

ESENBECKIA FILIPALPIS Williston

A male was taken by Ross and Michelbacher in Republic Argentina, five mi. S. Lumbreras, Salta, II-14-51. This is a new record for the State of Salta.

MYCTEROMYIA PHILIPPII Philip

Female, Chile, "E. entrance to tunnel, Aconcagua, 90 km. S. Illapel, XI-28-50, Ross and Michelbacher."

SCAPTIA (SCAPTIA) LATA (Guérin)

Two females, Chile, Angol, I-1-50, Ross and Michelbacher; ♀, Chile, Bio-Bio, Negreto, XII-31-50, Ross and Michelbacher.

VEPRIUS ANNULICORNIS (Philippi), new combination

Male, Chile, 15 mi. S. of Los Vilos, Coquimbo, XII-13-50, Ross and Michelbacher.

ESENBECKIA ECUADORENSIS Lutz and Castro

Female, Ecuador, 20 mi. W. Guayaquil, Guayas, 100 m. I-28-55, Schlinger and Ross.

CHRYSOPS LAETA var. SUBLAETA Philip

Female, Colombia, 15 mi. S.W. of Mocoa, Narino, 1610 m., III-1-55, Schlinger and Ross.

CHRYSOPS VARIEGATA Fabricius

Three females were taken in Colombia, 40 mi. S. Cali, Valle, 1140 m., III-6-55, and two others 17 mi. W. Sevilla, Valle, III-7-55, Schlinger and Ross.

STENOTABANUS FURVUS (Hine), new combination

A female taken in Peru, 10 mi. S.W. Las Palmas, Huanuco, 1000 m., IX-17-54, Schlinger and Ross (new Peruvian record) and another in Bolivia, El Palmar, Chapare, Cochabam, IX-8/15-56, L. E. Pena (coll. L. L. Pechuman), reveal that *Stypommia maculipennis* Kröber, also from Bolivia, is a synonym. The species is darker than *Stenotabanus venosa* (Bigot) with which Fairchild (1956) had synonymized *S. maculipennis*.

DIACHLORUS BIMACULATUS (Wiedemann)

A new record for Peru is provided by a female taken at Pucalipa, X-2-54, Schlinger and Ross. The specimen has paler hind tibiae than usual and the abdomen is like some Brazilian variants in which the maculations are obsolescent.

DICHELACERA (DICHELACERA) CHOCOENSIS Fairchild and Philip

This recently described insect is represented by two females

taken in Colombia, 12 mi. S. Buenaventura, Valle, 30 m., III-27-55, Schlinger and Ross.

DASYBASIS MACULIVENTRIS (Macquart)

Ross and Michelbacher took two females of this somewhat variable Chilean species in Bio-Bio, El Ababico, XII-31-50, and one 3 mi. N. Los Vilos, Coquimbo, XII-13-50. The clouds on forks with short spurs, and on cross-veins, plus wide fronts with reddish, quadrangular callosities, often with blackish triangular discs, are distinctive. The abdominal pattern in unworn specimens resembles *D. pachnodes* (Schiner) in having brown sides and suggestions of three rows of triangles, but occasionally the abdomen is predominantly dark with lateral red obsolescent as in one Bio-Bio female.

I have previously misidentified this species as *D. shannoni* (Kröber) from several Chilean localities, and Tucuman, Argentina. Though Kröber described specimens (now destroyed) from Patagonia, the synonymy appears correct. I have seen in Paris the types of *maculiventris* discussed by Fairchild (1956).

DASYBASIS PRUINVITTATA (Kröber), new combination

The same collectors captured one female in Chile, 5 mi. N. Laguna Dam, XII-6-50, 8000 ft. This species has blackish body with pale incisures and thoracic lines, and wide front with transverse black callosity.

DASYBASIS PACHNODES (Schiner), new combination

They also took four females of this species in Chile as follows: three, 5 and 10 mi. W. La Junta, Coquimbo, XII-7-50; one, 12 mi. E. Rivadavia, Coquimbo, XII-4-50. This little gray species has three rows of pale spots on the abdomen, and wide front with quadrate brown callosity. It appears to be fairly common in parts of Chile, and has been seen from Neuquen, Argentina. On account of frequent greasing, it is often misidentified.

Dasybasis acallosus Philip, new species

(Fig. 2)

A large, blackish hairy species with entirely pollinose front, hyaline wings, and very small, slender palpi. Though the lack of frontal callosity is unusual in this genus, other species also assignable to *Dasybasis*, though with missing or only vestiges of basal callosities, have been seen from Peru and Chile.

Female.—14.5 mm. *Head*: Eyes black, unbanded, (relaxed), densely

covered with pale brown hairs. Front ash-gray pollinose with coarse brown hairs; distinctly narrowed above, index 1:2.3; a small but prominent brown tubercle just below vertex, no ocelli visible. Subcallus shallow, dark gray, with orange lunules above the bases of the antennae. Face smoky gray, covered with shaggy black and pale hairs. Antennae black, dark brown basally with black hairs, the dorsal angle of plate low, rounded. Palpi yellow with black hairs, not swollen basally, half as long as stylets. Theca and labella fleshy, black. *Thorax, abdomen*: Entire body, including notopleural lobes and scutellum, subshiny black with bushy straw-yellow hairs most prominent laterally, some inconspicuous black hairs on notum, and dorso-caudally and ventrally on the abdomen. Legs blackish, the two hind pairs of tibiae dull red; vestiture predominantly pale. Halteres sooty. R_4 without basal spur-veins. Seventh tergite extruded (perhaps abnormally) and as long as the sixth.

Holotype female: ARGENTINA, FIVE KILOMETERS WEST OF PUENTE DE INCA, MENDOZA, February 5, 1951, 1200 ft., Ross and Michelbacher (In CAS).

Two related species from Peru and Chile, which also appear to be undescribed, differ in having wider, subparallel-sided fronts, paler bushy beards and eye hairs, and shorter palpi. The Peruvian species is much smaller.

A dense covering of orange pollen on the sides and face of the type indicates plant visitation.

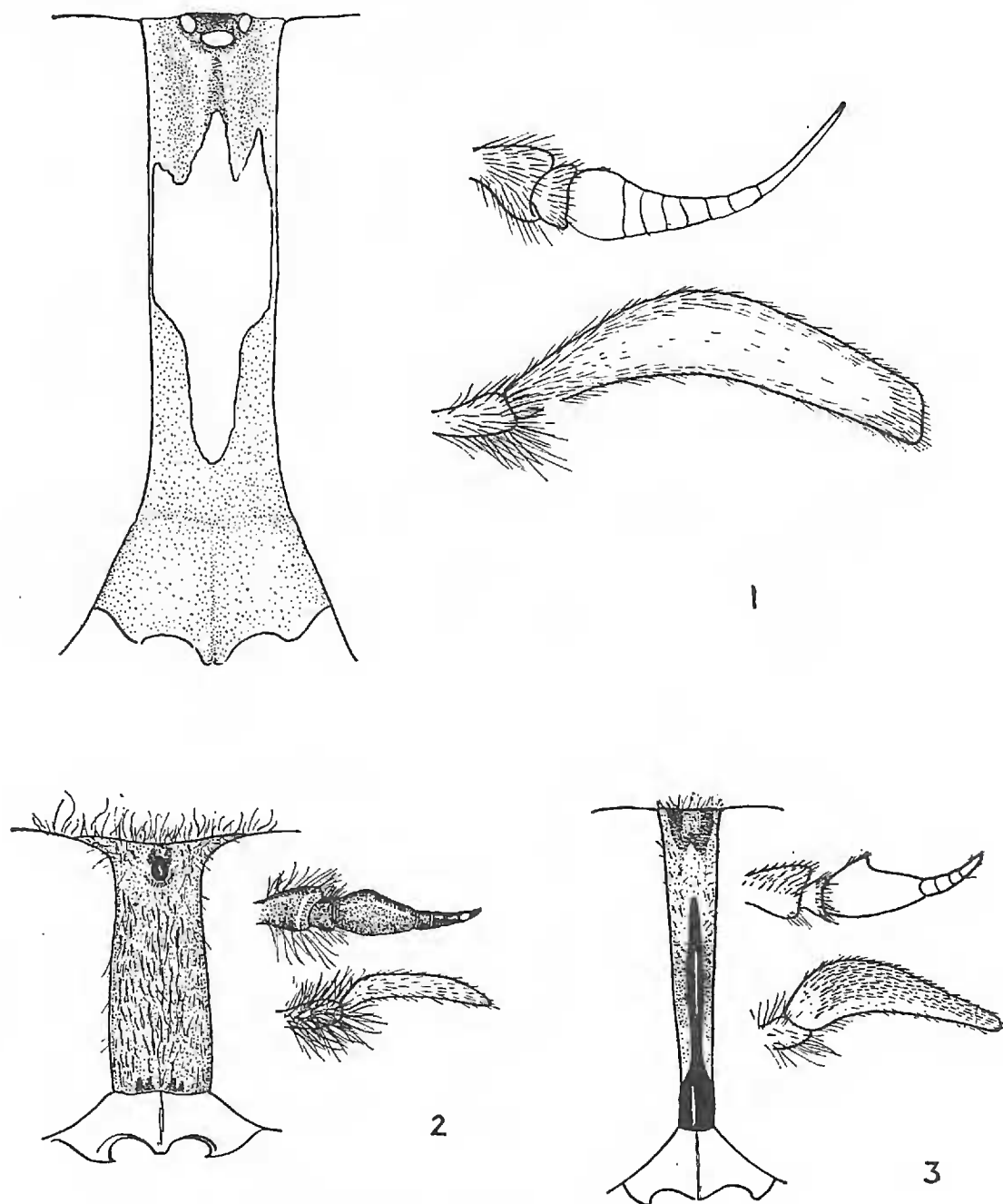
Tabanus (Lophotabanus) cyclopus Philip, new species
(Fig. 3)

A small, slender, brown-bodied species with narrow front, red antennae, bicolored fore tibiae, large ocular spot on scutellum, and a narrow, mid-dorsal yellow line on abdomen.

Female.— 13 mm. *Head*: Eyes bare, with lower purple pattern and three green bands above, the upper purple band incomplete. Front narrow, convergent below where it is filled by the small, reddish callosity with a connected, darker keel to the upper third; yellow pollinose and sparsely pilose with two separated, vertical, bare brown streaks, at vertex; index 1:9. Subcallus and upper cheeks yellow pollinose. Remainder of face, cheeks and beard whitish. Antennae entirely red, a little darkened on the apical annuli; black-haired basally; plate about a third longer than wide, and than style, gently excavated, the tooth obtuse. Palpi dirty-white with black hairs, attenuated and but little swollen basally; nearly as long as proboscis. *Thorax*: notum buff-yellow pollinose with straw-yellow hairs, with two obscure, narrow brown lines; the eye spot large, dark brown on praescutellum and scutellum, leaving the hind margins of the latter narrow gray pollinose. Pleura pink above, whitish below with concolorous hairs. Legs red with pale hairs, the fore tibiae white basally, the apical third blackish with black hairs. Halteres pale

brown. Wings clear, spur veins a little longer than stems; cells R_5 wide open. *Abdomen*: long and tapered, reddish-brown with black hairs, not paler on incisures, a narrow, middorsal yellow-haired line composed of tall truncated triangles on tergites 1 to 6; 7 blackish. Venter pale reddish with yellow hairs.

Holotype female: ECUADOR, 20 MILES WEST OF GUAYAQUIL, GUAYAS, 100 m., January 28, 1955, Schlinger and Ross (In CAS). One paratype female, same data, 15 mm. In good agreement



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figs. 1-3, frons, antenna and maxillary palpus of tabanids: Fig. 1—*Esenbeckia bella* Philip; Fig. 2—*Dasybasis acallosus* Philip; Fig. 3—*Tabanus cyclopus* Philip.

but more worn so that the eye spot is obscured, and without the accompanying holotype would doubtless be assigned to subgenus *Macrocornus* on basis of the wing spurs. The median, narrow abdominal line distinguishes this from other *Lophotabanus* species known to me.

TABANUS (PHILIPOTABANUS) MAGNIFICUS Kröber

The following females were captured by Schlinger and Ross: COLOMBIA, two, 11 mi. W. Cali, Valle, 1940 m., III-23-55; seven, 12 mi. E. Buenaventura, Valle, 30 m., III-27-55. ECUADOR, six, 6 mi. E. Santo Domingo de los Colorados Pichincha, II-24-55.

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NEW HOST RECORDS FOR CHERRY FRUIT FLY IN OREGON

In the late summer of 1956, maggots of *Rhagoletis cingulata indifferens* Curran¹ were collected from the fruit of Japanese plum, *Prunus salicina* Lindl. at Hood River and Pacific plum, *P. subcordata* Benth. near The Dalles.

A number of fruits picked from a single Japanese plum tree in the residential district of Hood River contained exit holes from which larvae emerged and pupated. Oother instars were also represented in the sample.

Numerous emergence holes were found in the plums at The Dalles, and three fruit flies were observed on the fruit. Second and third instars were commonly found in the fruit next to the pit. The Pacific plum is not indigenous to the area immediately surrounding The Dalles. The six small trees adjacent to a commercial cherry orchard on the experiment station property were trial selections from the Summer Lake and Klamath Falls area of Oregon.—F. E. ELLERTSON, *Mid-Columbia Branch Experiment Station, Hood River, Oregon.*

¹Identified by: F. L. Blanc and R. H. Foote, California State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento and U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., respectively.